

From the Detroit Free Press.
FIRST GUN FROM THE PRAIRIE STATE!

THE REGIONS OF THE FAR WEST ON FIRE!!!

Utter demolition of Federalism in Illinois under the Banner of
POLK, DALLAS AND DEMOCRACY!!!

An extra from the Advocate office gives the returns from 11 towns. They all give increased democratic votes.—Wentworth's majority in Cook county will reach ONE THOUSAND—the county ticket still more. The Advocate says: Never were the federal party more confident of victory than at this election, and never were their hopes more bitterly disappointed. The democratic party rallied in its strength, and elected their ticket by the largest vote ever polled in this city. In 1843 the whig candidate for Congress received 51 majority in this city. The democratic majority is now 548, showing an increase of 600. **THE KOON IS DEAD!** The battle was fought upon national issues. Henry Clay has thus received a most signal rebuke from the indignant and insulted SETTLERS on the public lands.

ILLINOIS has thus spoken, to the democracy of other States!

The above are all the returns we have in Illinois, but if they are an evidence of the way that State is going, there will not be any thing left of the coon party. We are gaining as rapidly in democratic as in federal States, showing that the progress of our cause is in the ratio of population.

THE POPULAR VOICE—CHEERING IN INDIANA.

Although the coons are, or appear to be, elated at their success in carrying members of the Legislature in Indiana, by very small majorities, the popular vote seals their mouths as to the Presidential vote. If Horace Greely cries murder on seeing the popular vote of North Carolina, what will he say on looking at the vote of Indiana?—Statesman.

From the Indiana State Sentinel.

AUGUST ELECTION.

The following is the unofficial result of the election in Marion county for State and county officers. * * * * * The whig majority is about the same as that of last year, though there is a great falling off from their majority of 1840. At the August election of that year, the whig majority for Governor was 303, and for President in November following, it amounted to 357. It is now cut down to 102, although they made every exertion, fair and foul, to obtain votes.

Rush County.—The whigs in this county will elect their ticket by about 200. The whig majority in 1840, in August, was 357.

Hancock.—The entire democratic ticket is elected, and Walpole (whig, who was a candidate for reelection to the Senate, is beaten by over 100 votes. This is a great and glorious victory.—Hurrah for Hancock! The whig majority in 1840 was 184.

Madison gave a majority for the democratic candidate for the Senate, and elected a whig and a democrat to the House.

Bartholomew.—Herod, formerly a member of Congress, is elected to the Legislature by a small majority—50 or 75.—In 1840, the whig majority was 300 strong.

Johnson comes up with a democratic majority of 375, though the whigs ran an independent democrat in the hope of defeating the regular democratic nominee for the Legislature. Not a single whig is elected in the county.

Putnam County, which has generally been considered safe for the democrats, has elected the whig Representative by about 150 majority. In 1840, however, this county gave 522 majority for Harrison.

Henry.—The two whig Representatives elected. The best vote is said to have been on the county Treasurer, being a little over 200, say 2 or 3 votes.—In 1840, the whig majority was over 800.

Wayne.—The strongest whig county of the State, has elected the whig ticket by greatly reduced majorities.

Union.—Whig ticket elected by 30 majority. Whig majority in 1840 was 519.

Franklin has elected the democratic ticket by about 200. Whig maj. in 1840 was 99.

Delaware.—Reported whig majority 200—it was 400 in '40.

Fayette.—Reported 150 whig. In '40, it was about 300.

Montgomery.—Reported democratic.

Vigo.—The following letter will show the result in Vigo, one of the banner counties of whiggery in 1840—having given nearly a thousand majority for Harrison.

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 5, 1844.
DEAR CHAPMAN:—The returns are not all in, but enough is known to render certain the election of Garrett and Hodges, Independent, over the regular whig nominees. Had there been a third Independent, he would probably have succeeded.

By reference to the two last numbers of the Wabash Courier, the regular whig organ, you will perceive that Garrett and Hodges are denounced as locofocos in disguise, and that their only object was to disorganize and defeat the whig party. It was said by Judge Conard, the great man of the whig party, that they were brought out by the democrats, and that no true whigs would vote for them.

It is true they were supported by the

democrats, unanimously, and the result is a glorious victory. Our Treasurer is also elected.

Glory enough for one day, in Old Vigo! We shall now organize, and go into the November contest with a spirit and an energy that will make the old guard quail in the very citadel of whiggery.

There are hundreds of changes in this county in favor of Polk and Dallas.

DECATUR COUNTY has elected a whig representative by 227 majority.

Dearborn has elected the entire democratic ticket by 400 or 500 majority.

Boone has elected the entire democratic ticket, with the exception of county Auditor.

Clay county is democratic by about 150 majority.

Fountain elects the whole democratic ticket by the largest majority ever given in the county—say 400 to 500.

Jefferson has elected the whig ticket, including Milton Stapp!!

Montgomery is certainly democratic.

Warren elects a whig representative by about 300.

Brown county elects two democratic representatives by a large majority.

Parke and Tippecanoe are both reported whig by a small majority.

We give below a table of the votes of 1840, (Grand, according to the Journal,) and 1841. The latter as near as we can make them at present. Look at it.—What do you think of it?

INDIANA ELECTION.

Counties.	1844	1840
Wayne	650	1611
Delaware	180	350
Union	30	146
Fayette	50	332
Jefferson	380	548
Switzerland	150	288
Decatur	230	539
Floyd	30	73
Dearborn	450	178
Franklin	240	73
Marion	102	356
Rush	200	181
Hancock	100	286
Madison	60	279
Bartholomew	50	371
Johnson	400	522
Putnam	150	761
Henry	200	191
Montgomery	125	928
Vigo	50	14
Boone	475	228
Fountain	30	390
Warren	380	220
Brown	500	213
Washington	325	146
Clarks	25	38
Scott	50	91
Lawrence	50	91

3170 2908 1208 8236
2908 1208

FROM INDIANA—ADDITIONAL—AS FOLLOWS.

1844. 1840
D. W. V. B. H. A.

Posey 271 259
Vanderburg 85 258
Spencer 50 205

In 1840, the whig majority in those counties was 7292, in 1843, when Whitcomb, Dem., was elected by over 2000 in these counties, his maj. was 114; now as near as we can get at it, the democratic maj. is 506, making a gain since 1840, of 7487 votes, and 308 over Whitcomb's vote.

P. S. There is a democratic majority of about 3,500 of the popular vote in Indiana. Senate tie; House 2 to 4 w.maj

AN OLD HUNKER.—Twenty years ago, Henry Clay was a candidate for President. He was beaten by Jackson, Adams and Crawford—receiving the smallest vote given. At that time he was in the zenith of his popularity. It was before his coalition with Adams, whom he had denounced—it was before his duel as Secretary of State with Randolph—it was before he wrote the challenge for Graves against Cilley—it was before he was put under bonds to keep the peace—it was before he attempted to impeach Jackson without a hearing—it was before he mocked old Gen. Smith, and made himself a buffoon in the Senate—it was before he had been run again and again for the Presidency and defeated by six out of seven of the voters every time he was a candidate—it was before his own friends had cut him off at Harrisburg, as not available, as a man whom they could not carry. If such was his standing and such his failure 20 years ago, and every time since when a candidate, no one can mistake the fate which the broken down old politician is to experience. This old hunker is done for; cliques, juntos, and political hacks can't save him from a tremendous defeat.—Hartford Times.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.—An exchange paper says: Philadelphia is the Whig Banner City of the Union, gives the largest whig majority of any city of the Union, is the head quarters of bank speculation and iniquity—has the most disorderly set of freemen, the most frequent mobs and riots—has sunk more bank capital—robbed more widows and orphans—owns the largest debt, and cares less about it—has originated and consummated more election frauds—pretends to be most tolerating, yet mobs Abolitionists and shoots Catholics, and burns Churches—boasts of its superior military, and yet cannot quell a riot! Verily, Philadelphia is the "Banner City of Whiggery!" there are its principles most fully carried out.

THE STANDARD.

GEORGETOWN, AUGUST 20, 1844.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE M. DALLAS.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,

DAVID TOD.

FOR CONGRESS,

JOSEPH J. McDOWELL.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Joseph H. Larwill, of Wayne county.

Dowry Uter, of Clermont.

1st District Clayton Webb, of Hamilton.

2nd James M. Dorsey, of Darke.

3d R. D. Forsman of Green.

4th John Taylor of Champaign.

5th David Higgins of Lucas.

6th Gilbert Beech of Wood.

7th John D. White of Brown.

8th Thomas McGrady of Ross.

9th Valentine Keffler of Pickaway.

10th James Parker of Licking.

11th Grenville P. Cherry of Marion.

12th George Corwin of Scioto.

13th Cautious C. Covey of Morgan.

14th Isaac M. Laming of Geauga.

15th Walter Jamieson of Harrison.

16th Sebastian Brainerd of Tuscarawas.

17th James Forbes Sr. of Carroll.

18th Neal McCoy of Wayne.

19th Milo Stone of Summit.

20th Benjamin Adams of Lake.

21st Stephen N. Sargent of Medina.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

The Democratic County Convention, which met last Saturday, made the following nominations.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

JOHN J. HIGGINS.

FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM SHIELDS.

FOR AUDITOR,

STEPHEN T. BRONSON.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM NORRIS.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,

WILLIAM BOYLE.

FOR CORONER,

SYLVESTER SHAW.

This is a good ticket, and will doubtless be confirmed by the people.

Gen. Higgins has filled the office of Sheriff for two terms, with great ability, and he will as ably discharge the duties of Representative in the Legislature.

Mr. Shields, our present worthy Sheriff, was almost unanimously nominated for re-election to the office which he has filled for one term with very general satisfaction to the people.

Mr. Bronson, the nominee for Auditor, is a worthy citizen of Lewis township, and well qualified for the office.

Mr. Norris, of Union township, is every way worthy and capable of filling the office of Commissioner.

Mr. Boyle, of Perry township, is the nominee for Prosecuting Attorney. He is a well read lawyer, and will well discharge the duties of the office.

Mr. Shaw is a citizen of Jlyd township, and has the experience of two years service as Coroner.

We repeat that "this is a good ticket," and such an one, we doubt not, as will be approved by the democracy of the county.

As we could not get the proceedings of the Convention in time for this paper, we are under the necessity of deferring their publication till next week.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

As we have heard of federal whig stumblers in this county denying that the bankrupt law was a party measure or that the whigs were to blame for its passage, we will give the votes on the passage of the law. Let it be remembered that the whigs had a large majority in each branch of Congress at the time the law was passed, and that the bill was first introduced into the Senate by Mr. Henderson, federal whig Senator from Mississippi, and then read the following vote in the Senate on its final passage.

Those who voted for the passage of the bill were

Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Barrien, Choate, CLAY, of Ky., Clayton Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Miller, Merrick, Morehead, Mouton, Phelps Perter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard Talmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge and Young—28.

All whigs, except 2—Messrs. Mouton and Walker, who voted for the bill under instructions.

Those who voted against the passage of the bill were

Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Culbert, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury and Wright—23.

All Democrats, except 5 Messrs. Archer, Bayard, Graham, Prentiss and Rives.

The bill was then sent to the House, and was there passed by a vote of 111 yeas

to 105 nays. Of the Representatives who voted for it, 108 were whigs, and only three Democrats. Of those who voted against it, 88 were Democrats, and 19 whigs.

Thus it appears that all of the Democratic members of Congress voted against the bankrupt Law, except five, [2 Senators and 3 Representatives:] and that the mass of the whigs voted for it.

But this is not all. After the passage of the law, so unconstitutional and unjust was it considered, that it was generally denounced by the people, and but few were so hardy as to defend its provisions.

Even in Mr. Clay's own whig State a resolution* was passed by the Legislature instructing their Senators in Congress to vote for its repeal. Mr. Morehead obeyed the instructions; but Mr. Clay disobeyed, and by his vote the law was prevented from being repealed.

* This resolution was passed by both branches, but an immaterial amendment not affecting the instructions, was attached by one branch, and the other branch failed to concur in the amendment. But the instructions were so regarded by Mr. Morehead, who apologized for his colossal disobedience by saying that Mr. Clay did not belong to Kentucky, but to the whole Union!!

The Political Examiner (the whig organ of this county,) is again revived. It contains a very good address of the Democratic State Convention of 1828, which strongly and indignantly rebukes Mr. Clay for his gaming, three years before, in defeating the election of Gen. Jackson, and elevating Mr. Adams to the Presidency from whom he received the appointment of Secretary of State. As the Examiner has commenced the publication of old historical papers, we hope it will next publish Mr. Clay's speech of 1811 against a National Bank.

WHIG CONSISTENCY.—At the same time that the whigs are contending, with all their might, that a tariff on goods does not increase their price, they are asserting that the duty imposed by the present tariff upon wool has greatly increased its price, and are calling upon the wool growers to support the advocate of a high tariff because in this particular they are benefitted by it.

Now, the democrats contend that a high tariff does increase the prices of the articles upon which it is levied; and they think, with Col. Polk, that "it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation." And this principle they endeavor to carry out in the legislative halls: while the whigs strive to confine the protection almost exclusively to manufactures, and to make all other interests and occupations subservient to a few wealthy manufacturers. The following article from the Cooperstown Freeman's Journal proves our assertion, and shows who are in favor of protecting the wool-growing farmer.

From the Cooperstown Freeman's Journal.

WOOL-GROWERS READ! LET FACTS ANSWER.—On the 3d of August, 1843, Mr. Preston of South Carolina, (whig,) moved to strike out the duty of 5 per cent. on coarse wool, and insert 20 per cent. Here was a plain proposition for the benefit of woolgrowers. Who voted for, and who against it? Let the Journal of the Senate answer.—Messrs. Preston, King, Woodbury and Culbert, [all democrats except Mr. Preston] supported the motion, and Mr. Evans [whig] opposed it. The vote was taken, and stood as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Phelps, Preston, Sevier, Smith, of Ct., Sturgeon, Tappan, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright and Young—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Ia., Sprague, Tallmadge, White and Woodbridge—27.

Wool growers! bear this in mind, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the U. States, shall be seven cents or under per pound, there shall be levied a duty of five per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. Benton supported this amendment at length, the effect of which would

practically be the imposing of a duty of 30 per cent. and 3 cents a pound on all wool costing over 5 cents, instead of 7 cents, as it now stands. It was a proposition highly important to the wool grower and was voted down by the whigs—the party which now professes such a tender regard for that interest, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, King, Linn, McRoberts, Preston, Smith of Ct., Sturgeon, Tappan, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright and Young—15.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bigby Barrow, Bates Bayard, Calhoun, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Dayton, Evans, Graham Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Sprague, Tallmadge, Walker, White, and Woodbridge—26.

There it is!—of the 15 Senators who voted for this proposition, 14 were democrats—all but Mr. Preston. Of the 26 who voted in the negative, all but three [Messrs. Bagby, Calhoun, and Walker] were whigs.

These facts demonstrate that the democrats are for a higher duty on wool than the whigs would sustain by their votes, and the inference is therefore irresistible that the professions of the federal whigs of great regard for the wool-growing interests are mere professions devoid of sincerity and truth.

ILLINOIS.

In addition to the news in the preceding columns, from the northern part of Illinois, we have the following reports, from the southern part.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives up the State in the following language. "Let the locusts grow! They have everything their own way in Illinois."

Certainly the Democrats have good reason to grow—for they have so badly beaten whiggery in this State, that the coons will scarcely make a show of resistance at the Presidential election.

Adams, (Dem.)

Macoupin do.

Jersey do.

Madison do.

St. Clair divided probably.

Hancock (Dem.)

Peoria do.

Fulton do.

Schuyler Dem. g. a.

Mason Dem.

Brown do.

Pike do.

Tazewell do.

Cass do.

Scott do.

Morgan do.

Chigo Dem.

MISSOURI.

This state still stands firmly democratic, notwithstanding the efforts of some disorganizing persons, who have been operating under the name of democrats, and with whom the whigs united in supporting "independent" candidates.

KENTUCKY.

As far as heard, the whigs claim a majority of about 5,000 for Owsley. There are 7 or 8 counties to hear from, and we think the official returns, when all the counties come in, will show a whig majority of only 3,000 or 4,000 in the Banner State. Over 21,000 democratic gain since 1840. After this result in Mr. Clay's own State, what can be his prospects for the Presidency?

EX-GOV. CORWIN ON TEXAS.

We call the attention of the reader to the able article from the Hon. Thomas L. Hamer, in reply to remarks of ex-Gov. Corwin at Georgetown, Brown county.—Is it not humiliating to our very nature, as men of intelligence, to see such individuals as Mr. Corwin driven to the necessity of such expedients to impose upon, as he believed, an ignorant set of followers? We are willing to yield to Gov. Corwin all the good qualities he may possess as a citizen, or acuteness as a lawyer, but surely politics has set his head crazy. We do not think, because darkness and defeat hang over the fortunes of our ambitious opponents, that it is a good excuse for saying any thing however absurd, to blind the people's eyes.—Statesman.

See first page of this paper for the letter above referred to.

MR. CLAY UNDER BONDS.—In the United States Senate, in 1841, Henry Clay insulted Mr. King, with the design of drawing forth a challenge, that he might practice the "bloody feud." The insult had the desired effect, and brought forth a challenge for a duel: and Mr. Clay was prevented from fighting by being arrested by the police of Washington city and put under bonds of \$5,000 to keep the peace. He is still under those bonds.

The democratic Convention of the Columbus Congressional district have nominated A. P. Stone to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of H. A. Moore; and C. J. McNulty as a candidate for the next Congress.

MR. PLEASANT, Jefferson county, O., July 22, 1844.

MR. EDITOR:—I have voted the whig ticket, as they of late call it, for fifteen years. But I am resolved to leave Messrs. Whiggery, Abolitionism, Native Americanism and all other like ings; and will

feel disgusted at myself when I take a retrospective view, and see how I assisted in such a reckless course against the best interest of my country, to prostrate her glory. I believe there are many honest men amongst the whigs who feel as I do on this subject, and as open confession is good for the soul, I hope they will come out fearlessly on the side of democracy and vote for Polk Dallas and Tod.

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WHIGGERS IN HOCKING COUNTY.—The "mass whig meeting" which was held in Hocking county, a few days since, in pursuance of the orders of the whig State Central Committee, was a still greater failure than their meeting in Clermont. It was announced that the meeting would be addressed by Thomas Ewing and S. F. Vinton; and great efforts were made to get up a great "whig demonstration." Messrs. Ewing and Vinton came, but the people—where were they? The Hocking Sentinel says—